## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ST. JAMPS THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. -- Perfor ances afternoon and evening-CLAIRVOYANCE BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., between 5th and 6th ava.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE PHENOMENON SEARCHING THE DEPTHS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Bonston streets ... OUR AMERICAN COURS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway .- OPERA BOUFFE-LE PONT DES SOUPERS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PAN-THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave-

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—BERTA. MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn .- VARIETY EN-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth at, and Broad-THEATER COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocal-

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 aL, between 6th and 7th ave. BRYANT'S MINSTELLA.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Pourteenth street. - SCHNES IN SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue. -CAT-

# TRIPLE SHEET

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THE GREENBRIER (West Va.) Independent (democratic) is willing to "fall in" with the proposition that the democratic party shall make no nomination for the Presidency. There has been a general "falling in" of the democratic party lately all over the country.

A NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.-We hear of preparations going on in the little kingdom of Sweden for a new expedition to the Polar regions in the coming spring. Professor Nordenskild is to conduct the operations and superintend the fitting out of the expedition. The shipowners of Gottenburg favor the idea and will advance the means for the undertak. ing." We wish the expedition every success in Its hazardous yet desirable mission.

THE SUITS commenced in the name of the Attorney General of the State against the New York city officials and contractors are civil suits for the recovery of the money out of which the people have been defrauded. They may end in securing restitution after long litigation, or they may fail. But Judge Bedford's Grand Jury are on a better tack. They pan lay bare the whole history of the frands at once and secure the immediate punishment of the guilty parties.

PRUSSIAN RECLAMATION IN BRAZIL.-A North German squadron, consisting of three ressels of war, is being made ready at Kiel for despatch to the coast of Brazil. Kaiser William will demand reparation from his brother Emperor for an insult which was lately offered to his flag by the maltreatment of a Prussian naval officer in Rio Janeiro. The gentleman was roughly handled and much injured during the progress of a street brawl. Many and different reasons are just now tending to further the work of German expansion in Europe, Asia and America.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. - Our latest news regarding the condition of the Prince cannot be said to be encouraging. On Friday the symptoms were of a more favorable character. but after dark the fever increased and during the night he was restless and uncomfortable. Great anxiety prevails all over the three kingdoms, and it is universally admitted that the death of the Prince in the present circumstances of the British empire would be a great public calamity. One proof of the gravity of the situation is to be found in the fact that the Queen has hurried to Windsor from her Highland home at Balmoral.

Significant Napoleonic stration in Paris-The Powerful Elements and Causes Working for an Imperial

We published yesterday a despatch from Paris to this effect-that on that day, in that fickle, distressed and revolutionary city, a large number of sympathizers with the ex-Emperor Napoleon made a demonstration in his nor-that they traversed the streets of the Faubourg St. Germain with shouts of "Vive Napoléon," and that no attempt was made by the police to interfere with the demonstration. Now, this is a very significant affair, for it is full of meaning. It means that a tremendous reaction has been quietly going on in Paris and in France since the fall of the terrible Commune-that the French people, with "the sober second thought," are beginning to realize the fact that the responsibilities for the crushing disasters of their late war with Germany rest as much upon themselves as upon their exiled Emperor. They are beginning to contrast not only the horrors of the Commune and the dangers of the Jacobins, but the perilous uncertainties of their presen government pro tem., with the law and order, the internal peace and security to life, property and religion, and the general prosperity and happiness of France in all her industrial pursuits under the late empire; and hence this imperial demonstration and this revived cry of "Vive Napoléon" in the streets of

From a state of industrial prosperity and social happiness, in July, 1870, never before enjoyed by France, from her central capital to her remotest mountain villages, she has passed through an ordeal of invasion and subjugation and of internal discords that have amazed the civilized world, to a state of prostration and exhaustion which comparative statistics can only dimly express. Disgusted with the opéra bouffe republic of Gambetta, and stunned with the fiendish atrocities of the Commune, poor France recognizes only a temporary resting place in the government of M. Thiers. It is not what France wants. She knows that it cannot last: but as a compromise between radical republicans, conservative republicans, Bourbons and Bonapartists it answers her immediate necessities of internal peace. President Thiers, considering all the difficulties of his position, has done very well. But he has evidently been feeling his way as to the wishes of France in reference to the form of the permanent government which is to succeed him. He has tried his game with his favorites, the Bourbons, and he has lost it. We hear no more of the Bourbons or their intrigues or disagreements among themselves. The reaction in their favor has died out. France has been thinking over the matter, and is not going back to the Bourbons.

We find next that the repressive measure which the cautious Thiers in the outset adopted against the Bonapartists and the Bonapartes have been abandoned, and in this Napoleonic demonstration in Paris, undisturbed by the police, we have strong circumstantial evidence of a new departure. The historical reader will remember that, with the occupation of Paris by the allies in 1814, and while they were negotiating the treaty which reinstated the Bourbons, the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia desired to know who would answer for the French Senate; and that Talleyrand, in answering for it, secured the treaty whereby Napoleon was shipped off to Elba, and Louis XVIII. was recalled, and peace was restored. Perhaps the rôle of Talleyrand may be reserved to M. Thiers in the recall of Napoleon the Third. Why not? Talleyrand had been a devoted servant of the empire, as Thiers has been of the kingdom; and the force of circumstances may the one as it governed the other.

The reactionary elements at work in favor of the Bonapartes, quietly or actively, are certainly very strong. They embrace, to a great extent, the veteran generals and soldiers of the late imperial army, the shopkeepers of Paris and all the other cities and towns of France, her manufacturers and merchants and her Catholic peasantry. When the ex-Emperor speaks of a plébiscite-an appeal to the French people as to the government they desire—he appeals to his faithful Catholic French peasantry, and he challenges his adversaries to this trial of the will of the people, which the present French Assembly seeks to avoid. When a body of the soldiers of the empire wait upon the Empress Eugénie at Chiselburst on her fête day it is no doubt to tell her that they await in patience her return to France. When the unfortunate Holy Father of Rome appeals to M. Thiers for a place of refuge in France he contributes to strengthen the cause of Napoleon as the cause of the Church among the faithful French Catholics. When Pio Nono asks of the Emperor of Germany his consent to a Church Council in France it is doubtless in view of some assistance in the work of the restoration of Napoleon. Unquestionably with Napoleon back again in Paris the Pope would be apt to secure better conditions in his settlement with Italy, in Rome or out of Rome, than he can otherwise hope for. In this view the Catholic Church party of France. Italy and Spain, and also of Germany, may be considered as the active adherents, to a greater or less extent, of the cause of Napoleon as the cause of the Pope.

In mentioning Germany we are attracted to broader view of the subject. We had a special despatch from Berlin yesterday which informs us that "Prince Bismarck engages himself in privately advocating a continuance of the military system in Germany of preparation for war," and "for the reason that he sees the tenure of authority held by the Thiers government in France is very precarious. But what does he fear with the upsetting of the Thiers government? He fears, perhaps, a fight of the factions, and that some insane radical faction will come into power which will repudiate the cession to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine, and he wants to be ready to march his army back into France to put this faction down. But all this trouble will be avoided by France and Germany with the restoration of Napoleon. He will gladly recognize the existing treaty stipulations between France and Germany; he will seek hereafter to be rather at peace than at war with the German empire; he has had enough of the rectification of his Rhine frontier. He will understand the full force of that safe ing in his capital to watch the Jacobins instead of leaving it again upon a fool's errand to be dethroned by them in his ab-

Prince Bismarck is a keen observer of the drift of passing events; but that which appears so imminent to him of danger in France from a civil war can hardly have escaped the attention of the vigilant Thiers. The old man does not sleep upon a bed of roses, and he may be casting about for the shortest way of transferring his government into safer hands. We dare say, for the reasons indicated, that if he should seek the advice of Bismarck in reference to Napoleon President Thiers will be advised to try the experiment of a plébiscite. This is as much as Bismarck could, with perfect safety, venture to suggest. But Marshal MacMahon may settle the matter any fine morning with a coup d'état, and proclaim in Paris the restoration of Napoleon in the midst of a Parisian jubilee. The splendors and the abounding showers of gold which fell upon the gay city under the empire are all gone. Eighty thousand lodgings within her walls are vacant. Fifty thousand of her artisans in all those little fancy gimeracks which contributed so much to the income of Paris have disappeared. Millions of francs spent among her fascinations under the empire by strangers have been diverted to London, brussels and Berlin. The Parisians, in short, from this Napoleonic demonstration, are evidently beginning to think that while French "liberty, equality and fraternity" are splendid things, they are not worth much if they cannot fill exhausted pockets and empty stomachs. It was enraged poverty in Paris that expelled the Bourbons, and disgusted poverty in Paris may recall the Bonapartes.

#### The Herald's Influence Abroad.

The enterprise of the HERALD has been so frequently demonstrated here and been admitted by the press of our own land that it cannot now be questioned. The English press have also conceded the fact and it stands unchallenged. The independence of the HERALD enables it also to treat all parties, sects, creeds and classes alike, and to show fairness and impartiality toward all. We have now another evidence and acknowledgment of our independence and enterprise coming all the way from the border line of Western Russia, where, at the office of the leading Hebrew paper of Europe, the Hamagid (Narrator). the HERALD is regularly received and duly translated into the biblical language, to be thence transmitted to the remotest borders of Russia, China, India, Turkey and Africa. and wherever a scion of the "House of Israel" is found speaking or reading that language.

The Hamagid has English speaking editors and correspondents, who show their shrewdness by seeking the best news from the best sources. Among its American correspondents may be named the eloquent rabbi of the Thirtyfourth street synagogue, in this city, Dr. Vidaver. The Doctor writes Hebrew and reads it with the pen and the eye of a critic. He is also more or less familiar with Russian, Arabic, German, Polish and other European and Asiatic languages, and speaks English almost as correctly as a native. This will show the character of the correspondence of the Hamagid, which paper, as will be seen by an article in yesterday's HERALD, has done much toward the amelioration of the condition of the Jews in the great Russian empire. And it has done it under the inspiration of the HERALD. This paper is doing more to elevate the race and to spread pure democracy in the nations of the earth than all of our contemporaries combined.

## A Good Sign for Judge Bedford.

The political bogus reformers do not like the idea of Judge Bedford's bold attempt to bring to justice the criminals who have robbed the city treasury. Now that the election is over these worthies hope to obtain possession of the municipal spoils, and hence they are anxious that the agitation should cease and the peculators be suffered to go unpunished. There may soon be a chance for a new set of cormorants to plunder the people, and a few convictions and severe sentences would be awkward precedents for the hungry incoming commissions. The organ of the new spoilsmen therefore assails the movement of Judge Bedford, sneers at his charge to the Grand Jury and questions the official integrity District Attorney Garvin. All this encouraging. It shows that Judge Bedford is on the right path, and that his Grand Jury have an opportunity to render their names famous. If they can bring the whole history of the city frauds to light and the guilty parties to justice, they will succeed where the first citizens of New York and the ablest lawyers in the nation have hitherto failed. Judge Bedford will not be swerved a hair's breadth from the strict line of his duty by any efforts of the politicians or any abuse that may be heaped upon him by their organs. It is to be hoped that the District Attorney and the Grand Jury will second the efforts of the Judge and as fearlessly perform their part in the important work.

A SEVERE WINTER THREATENED .- The winter has set in severely and sharply in London. The cold is said to be most intense Already the ill-clad and ill-fed poor are suffering as they have not suffered in many years. The police reports show that at least seventeen persons have perished from the immediate effects of the cold. These things, taken in connection with the news which we have had regarding the frost and snow in our own Western country-the snow in the Utah valleys being some six feet deep-seem to indicate that the winter on which we have entered will be more than usually severe in northern latitudes the world over. Measures are being taken in London to succor the poor. It will be well if the warning is taken here in time. Let the poor be economical and give proof that they are not unwilling to help themselves. Let those to whom Providence or fortune has been more kind be generous to the extent of their ability. It is a mistake which seems incurable that caution on the one hand and kindness on the other come when it is too

A WESTERN PAPER gets things slightly mixed in regard to a recent demonstration in New York harbor. According to this authority it was "O'Donnavan-Russia," and not the "Grand Duke of Russia," who was maxim that "the empire is peace" in camain- I the victim of the ovation,

The Suit Against the City Officials-Arrest of Richard B. Connolly.

Republicans, as well as republics, are ungrateful. Yesterday morning, while all our gay and festive city officials were dreaming of an early release from their onerous municipal duties and a pleasant ride in the Lane, as is their wont of a Sunday afternoon, an unusual excitement burst forth in the City Hall Park, and a sudden consternation, amounting almost to a panic, fell upon the loungers in that famous or infamous locality. Ex-Comptroller Connolly was in the hands of the Sheriff. The man who had been the ally and main prop of the Committee of Seventy, the man who had been lauded by all the political sensation organs for his patriotism, disinterestedness and zeal in the cause of reform; the man who we were told only a few weeks ago had made ample atonement for his errors; the man without whom the recent victory in this city could scarcely have been won, and but for whom the power of Tammany might never have been broken; the man, in short, who has been for nearly two months the patron of Green, the pet of Havemeyer and the delight of Tilden, was actually under arrest, and an arrest, too, that had been made as unpleasant and inconvenient as possible. When the facts became known it appeared that Richard B. Connolly had been joined as a co-defendant with William M. Tweed and others in the civil suit brought by Charles O'Conor, in the name of the Attorney General of the State of New York, for the recovery of the moneys alleged to have been charged under city contracts in excess of the actual work performed and divided among the parties in interest. As in the case of Tweed, the summons came from Albany, and the new defendant was required to furnish bail in the amount of one million dollars, the sureties to justify in double that

When the city agitation first commenced

and the developments of the frauds were made, the HERALD insisted that all the parties concerned in their perpetration should be included in any proceedings taken to force restitution or to secure punishment. But the politicians at that time stood before the ex-Comptroller and would not suffer him to be attacked. They desired to use him until after election. Now that the election is over, the party triumph secured and the resignation of Connolly obtained, the politicians, having no further use for him, abandon him to his fate. It is very proper that Connolly should be united with Tweed in this suit, and that the law enforced against the one should lay its hands upon the other as well. Yet what a lesson does the ex-Comptroller receive of the ingratitude of politicians! In the case of the Tweed arrest ample notice was fornished to the "Boss" of the coming storm, and he was prepared to give his bail in a few hours and to walk forth smilingly from his throne room in the Department of Public Works. Not so with Connolly. No whisper reached his ears of the intended proceedings. Tracked by detectives from his house to the new Court House, he was pounced upon suddenly in the Comptroller's office, the scene of his past greatness, and there at once placed under a polite arrest. The writ was served on Saturday, when many business men are absent from the city, and two million dollars bail is a large amount in which to justify. Besides, the Committee of Seventy and the republican politicians all appear to have "gone back," as the vulgar saying is, on the ex-Comptroller. They had weaned him from his old associates, who would otherwise have been as true to him in the hour of need as they were to the "Boss" himself, and when misfortune came they left him in the lurch. When a Deputy Comptroller was to be appointed Havemeyer was the counsellor and friend of Connolly. When developments were to made Havemeyer was at Connolly's shoulder ready to prompt and receive the evidence. But when Connolly was in the hands of the Sheriff Havemeyer failed to

And so Connolly was left to figure as well as he could among his humbler friends for

release from his awkward position. We have not great faith in these "recovery" suits. They are likely to lead to long litigation, and should any of the plunder be recovered it will scarcely benefit the citizens of New York. The cost of such proceedings will he very likely to swallow up all the money that can be obtained from the defendants. We believe that Judge Bedford's energetic and earnest movement to bring the guilty parties to justice is more likely to end in a vindication of the law and the punishment of those who have defrauded the city than any other proceedings that have yet been taken. The people are, nevertheless, quite willing that the Attorney General's suits should go on, and it is proper that Connolly should be made a defendant with Tweed and the rest. Anything that can be done to force restitution should be undertaken. But the eleventh hour onslaught on the ex-Comptroller teaches a lesson of the unreliability of political friends, and probably indicates some alarm on the part of certain politicians at the recent movements among those democrats who in the late election accomplished the overthrow of Tammany.

POPULAR DISTURBANCES IN BRUSSELS .-Brussels at the present moment, so far as we know the facts, is in a state of great excitement. The government has appointed and the Chamber of Representatives sanctioned the appointment of a certain M. de Decker Governor of Limburg. M. de Decker is not a popular favorite and the people will not have im. So serious has become the trouble that Parliament has found it convenient if not necessary to adjourn. Military reinforcements were marched into the city yesterday. Quiet prevailed, but the advent of a sudden outbreak was not at all improbable. When people have generally the right conceded to them of electing their own governors there will be less likelihood of such trouble arising. Belgium is in some respects the best governed country in the world; but even in Belgium there is room for improvement.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET, so dull and quiet, was varied at the close by considerable activity in the Stock Exchange and a slight flurry in the money market. Gold was

The New Secontion in Italian Opera. The overwhelming success attendant upo the first representation of Ambroise Thomas new opera of "Mignon" on Wednesday evening, a success which was even eclipsed by the performances of the same opera on Friday evening and yesterday afternoon, is an additional evidence of the earnest desire of the metropolitan public to recognize and patronize liberally everything that is good and great in the lyric drama. The charming melodies of the opera, the stray waifs of concerted music with which it is adorned, the brilliant finales to the first and third acts, the exquisite impersonation of the childlike creation of Goethe by Mile. Nilsson, the sparkling, coquettish rôle of Felina so admirably interpreted by Mile. Daval, the impassioned love scenes o Capoul, the dignity and paternal affection of the aged father of the heroine, so artistically shown by Jamet, and the liberality and taste displayed in the stage setting of the opera, were all received with deserved applause by the extremely fashionable audience that thronged the Opera House. Seldom has an opera taken such a hold on the public from its first representation, and it grows more attractive at each subsequent hearing. It would also be difficult to name an opera season which has been ao invariably brilliant and successful; and now all doubts as to the practicability of making Italian opera a permanent institution in this city have been removed. It remains for all future managers to secure the very best talent and to bring out operas in the most complete manner possible The public will take care of the rest. Nilsson Opera Company, now almost at the end of their season at the Academy, will return to this city in the spring, when, likely, the best opera in the Swedish nightingale's répertoire, "Hamlet," will be produced for the first time. There will be then an excellent opportunity for the director to make a genuine sensation, and to eclipse even the brilliancy of the present season. This may be done by the engagement of two artists like Miss Kellogg and Herr Wachtel, who can alternate with Nilsson and Capoul. The interest of the public would thereby be excited to the highest pitch, as the competition between these artists would cause them to put forth their utmost efforts, and to raise a discussion as to their respective merits which would all be beneficial both to the director and the public. For instance, should Nilsson and Capoul appear in "Faust" one week, everybody would go afterwards to see Kellogg and Wachtel in the same rôles, so that they might be able to judge for themselves on the preference to be accorded to either representation. Then we have this season one of the finest operatic baritones on the stage, one whose appearance in opera would be of itself sufficient to create a sensation in opera. This artist is Santley, at present the star of a concert troupe.

An Italian opera numbering among its mem bers such transcendent artists as Nilsson, Kellogg, Wachtel, Capoul and Santley might extend its season far into the summer. Such engagements will, of course, entail very heavy expenses on the management: but the public have shown an unmistakable inclination to patronize opera of the highest order in the most liberal manner. Patti and Lucca are the rival stars at Covent Garden each season, and their attractions generally succeed in drawing away a considerable share of the patronage from Drury Lane. Combinations of great artists have never been known to fail as attractions, and now that we have the best that Europe and America can boast of, in this city, the Nilsson management should not let the opportunity pass. It is useless to talk about the enormous expense and risk of a shout the enormous expense and risk of a combination of this kind. It was thought at first an impossibility to reconcile the public with London prices, but this season they have cheerfully paid five hundred dollars for a box for twenty nights: and with such a combination as we speak of the management would, if necessary, receive one thousand dollars for

To enlarge on this subject, we would earnestly suggest a spring and summer season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music with such a company as we will now name. Mile. Christine Nilsson has already proved herself the first lyric actress of the day and a singer of exceptional ability. We have also Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the sweetest song bird that ever our country has given birth to, and who may be justly termed the Mocking Bird of America. Then we have one of the grandest of all dramatic prime donne, Madame Parepa-Rosa, whose voice brings back recollections of the days of Malibran and Grisi, and who is without a rival in strong, dramatic vôles like Norma, Donna Anna and Lucretia Borgia. Next comes an old favorite, one who has during her stay in Europe gained the highest laurels, and who has there proved herself a first class artist, Madame Jenny Van Zandt, a lady whose admirers in this city may be counted by the hundred. Mile. Pauline Canissa, a fifth prima donna soprano, has gained enviable laurels in opera in New York. and her name would add very much to the company. Here we have five prime donne, all of recognized talent and capable of singing creditably in any rôle in opera.

We are equally strong in the contralto line. Prominent among our artists in this particular we may mention Madame Gazzaniga, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss Cary, Miss Nettie Sterling, Mile, Clara Perl (who has made a genuine success during the Wachtel season) and Mile. Frida de Gebele. The tenor department is richer still in materials. The greatest of all living tenors is Wachtel, who has been the chief attraction at the Stadt Theater for thirty nights, and whose transcendent abilities caused even a Providence critic to indulge in the high-flown criticism which we published yesterday. Capoul has already proved himself a very acceptable and highly cultivated artist and a genuine favorite with the ladies. What more is needed for a light tenor in opera? Brignoli's silvery voice has never failed to please, and he has long held a position second to no Italian tenor in popularity. First among baritones we must mention

Santley, whose triumphs in London recalled to opera-goers the days of Tamburini. Then come such artists as Campbell, Randolfi, Barre and Cook, all of whom may be relied upon as conscientious artists. We have no more Lamonotonously steady. Cotton advanced and blackes or Formeses, but Jamet and Hermanns may be considered as adequate renomination of General Grant as the republi-

to the exigencies of any rôle in their line. Then, as the first experiment in new scenery and appointments has been so successful, it would be a very judicious investment for the same management to repeat the attempt whenever a new opera, or even an old one, is brought out. Mr. Wallack would not think of presenting "The Rivals" or "Rosedale" with the scenery, dresses and appointments used at the first representation of either play at his theatre. On the contrary, at each revival of such comedies he endeavors to improve upon former representations as much as possible. An opera manager should do the same in the production of old operas, and not hse scenes and stage furniture almost worn out in the service. Nothing can be more gratifying to a lover of art than the hearty, liberal response of the New York public this season to the representations of the Nilsson troupe, and we can only express a hope that the cause of opera will not be permitted again to languish, but will progress under the influence of a combination of such artists as we have referred to. There is plenty of time before the spring season to effect the necessary arrangements. Already the other papers are following our course in recommending the combination of great artists we have so repeatedly urged. We published yesterday an editorial from the Evening Mail on that subject, taking up some of the main points already advanced by the HERALD.

Objection has been raised, and justly too. by many of the subscribers to the present season of opera, on account of the very unwarrantable proceeding of the management in defrauding his patrons out of the regular subscription night on Monday next on the flimsy excuse of paying a compliment to the Grand Duke Alexis. Now, this compliment might as well be offered on another evening, when the rights of the subscribers would not be violated. It is, to say the least of it, a palpable breach of contract, and an apology is due from the management. Such things should not be allowed to mar the success of such a season as the present one.

### Our Religious Press Table.

It is a somewhat noticeable fact that whatever our local religious contemporaries have advocated in the matter of municipal politica and reform has been triumphantly accomplished. Since the war against the Tammany Ring conspirators began every religious sheet in this city, of any respectable tone or standing, has taken a positive position in demanding those reforms which the people so cordially sustained at the polls. The political influence of our pious people should not, therefore, be reckoned lightly of by the old political stagers and ward tricksters and canvassers. There is a vein of sound morals and strict political purity underlying our institutions which needs but the alarm being sounded to bring to the surface and make, the political scoundrels and midnight burglars in the political arena shrink back to their kennels like whipped hounds. Occasionally our friends of the religious press will open a raging tempest of bigotry and intolerance, but that, we may say, is the exception, and not the rule.

The Evangelist (Presbyterian) this week discusses the subject of "misgoverned cities," taking for its text an article on the misgovernment of New York which appeared in the last number of the North American Review, and the points of which are thus briefly enumerated:-

single body sufficiently numerous to allow the resentative of each district to be known to voters in it. It should be prohibited from the excise of any executive functions whatever, and special legislation should be allowed. Over eve matter concerning the city specially, the municip government should have control, thus relieving it state of a task which it can only discharge imperecity at best and at the risk of its own demoralization.

These points have already been urged in the HERALD in framing the new charter, but the Evangelist is inclined to think they are not radical enough. But amid the evils flowing from the present charter the Evangelist is of opinion that almost any change would be relief. At any rate the present system, it declares, "is doomed. What shall take its place?" The Evangelist answers its own question by saying :-

question by saying:—

The question challenges the most serious attention. It is one of general interest. It concerns us as a nation. More and more, as railways and kindred improvements extend, are the multiplying millions of our population congregating in cities. New York has furnished them already a warning. She has been forced to learn by great mistakes. Men cannot be reformed or regenerated by legislation. To reach the masses, and fit them to exercise their rights intelligently and honestly, we must pig all the mears of popular eduration, moral and religious as well as intellectual. But we may at least so construct government that it shall not become a premium on corruption.

The Kennockist has some caustic words to

The Evangelist has some caustic words to utter in regard to the recent outrages committed by Americans on Chinese at Los Angeles, Cal. "Every blow," it says, "struck on our Pacific coast by American roughs at an innocent Chinese endangers the lives of our own citizens on the other side of the globe." This especially refers to American missionaries, who, like all missionaries from outside barbarian nations, are regarded with distrust and aversion by the masses of the Chinese.

The Observer (Presbyterian) refers to the "Dying Doings of the Ring," with especial reference to the late charity donations made by the Board of Apportionment. The Observer declares that

erver declares that

Those so-called charity schools are an organized wariare against the educational system of New York and the United States generally, and if subtained by either political party will result in the establishment of a Romanized system of public instruction nostile to our republicant institutions and fitted, as designed, to perpetuate and spread the Romish despotism over the minds of the youth of this land. \* \* Hence there has long been a party willing to support this Romish conspiracy for the sake of the Romish vote. Hence the alliance in this city between the corrupt Ring and the Roman Irish vote, which is in the hands of the priests, and is given to support the men who will give the priests money in the form of appropriations for charity schools.

The Observer should remember that "Rome was not built in a day." How can it expect.

was not built in a day." How can it expect. therefore, that the prodigious Romish influence of which it complains should be overturned in one election day? Don't be too impatient and too radical is the advice we give to our brother, the observed of all Presbyterian Observers.

The Independent, true to its natural instincts (it is always bowing in that direction), is out in an elaborate article in favor of the